

THE NEW NORTH

VOLUME 10. NO. 50.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1893.

RHINELANDER

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AN INCREASED AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DURING THIS YEAR.

ACTIVE NEW BUSINESS FIRMS.

What Strangers Think of the Young City, and its Future Prospects.

No City in The State Can Make A Better Showing. Live Business Men and Confidence in the City's Development Have Accomplished These Results.

PART SIXTH.

THE LAW.

Dillett & Walker, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

A special feature of the New North again, this week, is a continuation of the articles relating to Rhinelander and its business industries, which were commenced seven weeks ago, continuing through a series of issues. If there is any department in journalism more gratifying than another to a conscientious writer, it is the revelation of truth to honest, thoughtful readers. It is not the writer's purpose, however, in this article to discuss journalism any farther than it relates to the subjects of our text. We simply ask the reader to peruse carefully the information this paper has given during the past few weeks regarding Rhinelander's advantages, and let it be thoroughly understood by all who peruse these articles that they constitute a review of facts, based upon intrinsic merit, and susceptible of fullest demonstration. Since the commencement of this review the New North has presented undisputed facts and figures to substantiate its statements.

Just now unusual interest is being taken in Rhinelander's present and future prospects, not only by our own citizens but also by those who do not reside here. Its favorable location, superior water power, timber peculiarity adapted for manufacturing different kinds of marketable goods, and other natural advantages, is arresting the attention of the capitalist, the manufacturer, mechanics, and professional and working men, who are leaving less favored localities to settle here, and hand-in-hand join in the strife to make Rhinelander one of the most enterprising and progressive cities in the state of Wisconsin.

An increase of manufacturers be- token an increase of labor, and consequently an increase of mechanics, dealers and professional men. These business industries will draw to this centre a consequent increase of population, and forms a substantial basis upon which to build up the city and give it permanent and lasting life. Unlike the lumber towns of many other sections, Rhinelander has hardened in close proximity to draw water, and which is used in a hundred ways for the manufacture of certain classes of goods that are always in great demand. These and other advantages give the place stability.

The past year has demonstrated to a great degree the correctness of the belief that Rhinelander is destined to be one of the largest and most prosperous cities in Wisconsin at no very distant time. The increase of manufacturing industries and the large number of buildings erected and new business houses established have been particularly noticeable, while a number of mills hitherto established, have undergone material improvement, with a view of increased capacity, while new professional firms have located here. Considering the newness of this city its growth is marvelous, and still it is of a substantial kind.

The school population of Rhinelander is a good indication of its rapid growth. By a careful census recently taken by Principal Peterson the enrollment of school pupils is 800, in the village of Rhinelander alone. The schools are in a most prosperous condition, and a credit to the place.

Following will be seen articles relating to more of our reliable firms, and with a large extra edition of the paper is again printed and circulated to-day, many papers being sent to those who are not actual subscribers and to whom we ask a careful per-

up a practice steadily, and have the esteem of the legal fraternity and the people of this county. Correspondence and inquiries pertaining to cases and suits at law receive prompt attention. We wish them a continuance of prosperity for they have proved themselves worthy of the same.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Pianos and Organs Have Made the Greatest Advancement.

The invention of the piano-forte and the organ has formed an era in the art of music. They have been the means of developing the sublimest ideas of the composer, and their delicacy of touch has enabled him to give the lightest shades as well as the boldest strokes of musical expression. The first approach to the piano-forte appeared during the twelfth century, in the transition from the dulcimer to the zither, which was simply boxed in oblong form. Next followed the clavichord, the spinet and the harpsichord, from which the so-called square piano was copied. In 1711 the first piano-forte was made by Father Wood, an English monk, at Rome, and it remained unique in that country for many years. In 1768 the piano was first introduced in public on the stage in Covent Garden Theatre, London, Eng., as "A new instrument," and a crude affair it was. After this all the harpsichord makers tried their mechanical power at piano-fortes; but Zumpe, a German, brought it nearer to perfection than any other maker, the tones being very sweet, and the touch was equal to any degree of rapidity. Zumpe's name grew in favor, and had large sales in the kingdom. From that period the piano-forte has been constantly improved till it has attained its present complete state of perfection. It is only a few years, comparatively, that the upright piano has been made a success. Jonas Chickering, who made the first piano in America, in 1823, constructed also the first upright piano as early as 1830, and was also the first to make an iron plate or frame for pianos in 1830. The cabinet organ has come in during the past thirty-five years, and in place of the wheezy melodeon of thirty years ago, we have to-day the beautiful and powerful organ. We were reminded of these facts while examining the pianos and organs carried by

DILLETT & WALKER, whose office is located on the second floor of the National Bank building, Davenport street. This is a comparatively new law firm in Rhinelander, it having been established here Oct. 17, 1892.

A STRICTLY LAW BUSINESS is transacted, the firm associating themselves with no outside issues, and both members practicing in the circuit, supreme and U. S. district courts of Wisconsin. They draw deeds and mortgages, pay particular attention to collections, and transact all other business pertaining to the law. As lawyers they are thoughtful and concise, and keep themselves thoroughly posted on matters of the legal profession. Since this firm founded their business here it has had a steady increase, even beyond their most sanguine expectations, and they take an honorable position in the legal profession of this county. They have also a branch office at Minocqua, and one member of the firm is in that place every Saturday, and the business has also been very successful there as well as here.

C. F. DILLETT was raised, and received his early education in the public schools of Calumet county, Wis., after which he taught school seven years in Calumet and Shawano counties, was justice of the peace three terms and town clerk three terms in Shawano Co. He read law in the law office of Geo. C. Dickinson, of Shawano, and in the spring of 1880 entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University at Madison, graduating with honors in June, 1882.

D. H. WALKER commenced his education in Wausau and later read law in the office of A. B. Whitman, of Appleton, remaining there some time. In 1884 he became a student of the Lawrence University, of Appleton, taking a modern classical course, graduating in the spring of 1886, being orator of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University and graduated president of his class in June, 1889, after which he again entered the law office of Mr. Whitman practicing with him till he formed a partnership with Mr. Dillett in the present law firm.

Both members of this firm are enterprising young business men and keeping fully up to the times in their practice, and being honorable in their business dealings they are building the highest satisfaction. The cases

are elaborately designed in mahogany, rosewood and other kinds of beautiful wood. Following the Chickering is

THE CHASE BROS.' PIANO, which, as a medium priced piano, takes rank as the standard piano of its class. It has an extraordinary singing tone, a deep, round base, free from "harmonics" or "over-tones," a pure belt like treble, an easy touch, and its capacity of sounding in tone is equal to higher priced pianos. It has the same action—the Wessell, Nickel & Gross—is used on all the leading high priced pianos, and it is constructed on trust principles, which makes it durable, and it contains the latest modern improvements. Its mechanism or action is perfect, which is most important requisite, as it elevates the musical character of the piano, and assists the execution of the player. It is remarkable for remaining in tone, and 10,000 of the Chase pianos have been manufactured and sold all over the land.

THE SCHAEFFER PIANO next attracts our attention. As a low priced instrument it has rapidly come to the front. Its powerful, yet sweet tones, elastic touch, solidity and fine mechanism has made it a favorite with the masses. The tones of this piano improve with use, instead of diminishing as many other instruments do. The cases are graceful and beautiful in design.

THE NEWMAN BROS.' ORGANS for parlor and chapel music, which are known and appreciated everywhere with the masses, have of late received valuable improvements. These organs have been brought to the highest standard of excellence by intelligent construction and artistic designs. They have the only patent air circulating reed cells, which produce the most pipe-like quality of tone of any reed organ manufactured. No other organ made possesses this improvement which makes the tones so near like a pipe organ. Its action is easy and elastic, responding quickly to the touch, which makes it desirable for either fast or slow music. The reeds are carefully made and adjusted, giving forth a grand harmony of music. The bellows is so constructed as to retain strength, and never loses its power, while the tones are rich, mellow and powerful. The organ is absolutely dust and mouse proof, and the cases are elegant in design. Following this instrument is

THE DYER ORGAN, which, as a lower priced instrument is not excelled. It, too, has a piano like action responding quickly to the touch. The reeds or vibrators are well made, which secures complete voicing. The performer has complete control of the bellows, while every stop has its distinct and vulnerable producing tones of rich quality.

This firm also handle other makes of pianos and organs, exchange new instruments for old ones, and buy and sell old instruments, while a stock of piano stools and covers are kept on sale at low prices.

Mr. Brown, who is the manager of Bebenroth & Co., for Northern Wisconsin, does business in such a way that it is within the reach of all who desire to buy a piano or organ to be accommodated. The salesroom on Stevens street is one of the finest in Northern Wisconsin, and the firm's success may be attributed to the fact that they have made it a point to handle only the leading pianos and organs, in their different grades, made. This firm handle the Chickering, the Chase Bros., and the Schaeffer pianos and the Newman and Dyer organs. A leader is made of

THE NOTED CHICKERING PIANO.

This instrument is justly noted for its volume carrying qualities, sensitivity, expression and delicacy.

Its tones there is feeling, sincerity and sympathy combined with power. Its pliant easy touch and intelligent solidity of construction is at once appreciated, and it at once becomes a favorite with the musician possessing as it does the highest possible musical qualities. It has the pliancy of any piano made. It is estimated that when a piano is tuned to concert pitch there is a draft of seven tons on the strings, so that it necessarily has to have a solid frame to give it more volume and better vibration. This the Chickering possesses, and its singing capacity is remarkable. By actual test a given tone from the upright Chickering piano sings as long as the corresponding tone in most grand pianos. This piano is endorsed by the leading musical artists of the world, and Vladimir de Pudkin, one of the greatest living pianists says: "The Chickering rightly stands alone, for on this earth it is not only unequalled but unequalled." The Chickering has received the highest awards ever given to any piano, and nearly 83,000 have been made and sold giving a village, consisting of about 400 inhabitants, with a good school, such as best, veal, mutton, lamb

church services, etc., and in the conduct of affairs it has a town board that is pointed to as all right by even Lloyd. The town is finely laid out. The company owning all the land in the town, will allow no liquor to be sold, within its limits, so there is not a saloon in the place.

The company owns everything in Hazelhurst—the mill, store, boarding house, logging outfit, etc., all of which are operated by them. They own upwards of one hundred million feet of standing pine, and operate their own railroad, which is called the Lake Katherine & Southern Railroad.

THE MILL.

contains a single band saw, edgers, trimmers, and other improved machinery; and a box factory is also run in connection with the saw mill, when the short lumber and culms are worked up into box shooks. The output of lumber is about fifteen million feet annually, which is shipped east, and through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The buildings, such as mill, store, boarding house, etc., are among the best looking and best kept up of any mill firm's in this section of the state. The lumber yard is also a model. About two hundred men are employed in the mill and woods. The mill is run day and night the year round.

This firm is an enterprising and reliable one in every sense. They have pioneered it in a manner much at variance with that usually pursued by firms who go into the lumber business at some isolated place, simply to cut out the pine, caring nothing how the town or mill appears, and by their energy have succeeded in building up and maintaining a pretty little village provided with comforts for their people. Hazelhurst is indeed all right, and a credit to its founders, and we wish it a continuation of the prosperity which it rightly enjoys.

EXPRESS FACILITIES.

The American Express Company's Office.

The express business is represented in Rhinelander by the American Express Company, whose business is steadily increasing, which is largely due to the efficient management of Charles C. Shockley, assisted by his wife, a lady of good business qualifications. Since Mr. Shockley became the Company's agent here, in October last, he has used his best endeavors to please and accommodate the business men and public generally, and the increase of business is largely due to this fact.

He and his estimable wife are always polite and attentive to patrons of the office, and it is the general verdict that he has made the best express agent that Rhinelander has yet had. Mr. Shockley has been in the employ of the American Express Company for the past 5 years.

The office is located on Stevens street, nearly opposite the Rapids House. Express is sent out at 10:45 a. m. north; 12 m. south, on the Lake Shore Road; and 6:30 on the "Soo" line. It is received at 4:30 p. m., from Chicago, Milwaukee and intermediate points, and again at 1:15 from the same direction, and at 6:30 p. m. it is received from St. Paul and intermediate points. The business transacted at this office now amounts to from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per month.

A GOOD MEAT MARKET.

James Gleason's Establishment.

While man lives not on meat alone, it constitutes a large part of his subsistence. A good meat market is among the necessities of a large town, for the trade brings to its successful prosecution special experience and an appreciation of the wants of the public. Among the reliable business houses of Rhinelander is the meat market of

JAMES GLEASON,

located on the corner of Stevens and Davenport streets. This market has been in successful operation during the past three years, and Mr. Gleason is well acquainted with the business, having been interested in it for several years. Having a class of customers to whom want good meats, he caters successfully to their demands, and his trade has steadily increased from the start.

THE MARKET.

is kept clean and tidy and in the salesroom is a first class counter service, and a platform scale, and off this room is a large refrigerator where the meats are kept cool and dry in warm weather. Back of the sales room is a work-room, provided with machinery for making sausages, and other necessary articles, used about the market.

THE MEATS.

All kinds of fresh meats are on sale,

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paste, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The rising sun never sets. It is brilliant, Odorless, and safe. It is the consumer price for no glass package with every purchase.

Business College

16 FIFTH ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, English, day and night. Mention this paper.

2. E. ARCHIBALD, Manager.

"AMONG THE OZARKS."

The Land of Big Red Apples in the side of an attractive and highly interesting book recently published by the author of "The Land of the Apple," who has written a history of the state of South Missouri, covering, including the famous Ozark, a tract of 1,000 acres in Howell county, which are kept in their season, and pure home-made lard and tallow are also on sale. The child is dealt with as carefully as the grown person.

This is a good market, and its increasing patronage has been gained by attention to the wants, both large and small, of the trade which seeks the market.

Wausau Pilot.—J. D. Langdon has gone to Rhinelander where he will take charge of the Olson & Mickeljohn mill.—Emil Krueger, of Rhinelander, is in the city. He is agent for Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure as applied by Dr. H. C. Keith of the above city.—Mrs. John McGonkey, who has been visiting in the city for the past three weeks, returned to her home in Rhinelander last Saturday.

The Tomahawk editor gives notice

in his last issue, that no church or

society notices will "go" after this, in

his paper, unless they are paid for at

regular rates. Of course that's all

right in a town where the only church

goes under the head of "Mission" and

society is of a grade where to notice

is to condemn, but if Shirk was in a

Metropolis like this he couldn't do

that.

Jim and Joe have opened up a new

Chinese laundry in Jewell's building,

Brown street and quote special prices;

on shirts laundry, 10c; collar 2½,

cuffs, 2½. Shirts ironed for 3 cents,

collars for 2 cents for 2. Goods called

for and delivered to any part of the

city.

The Friday night masquerade at the

New Grand Opera House was attended

by a crowd which packed the hall.

The costumes ranged from gay to

gandy, and every other dance was a

waltz. The gold watch was drawn

by Charley McIndoe, who immediately

sold it back to the dance authorities

for \$5.00.

Rhinelander is certainly a mecca

for traveling men. The hotels are

crowded every day and the merchants

are drummed to death by Knights of

the Grip. It's one of the signs that

the town sells goods and merchants

pay for what they buy.

F. W. McIntyre was not at the

<p

W Do You Want F

Come to my St
goods for half th

A large sized coal hod, 25c
" 10 qt. galvanized pail, 25c
" 14 qt. dishpan, 25c
Wooden butter bowls, 25c

RIDING A BUFFALO.

A Traveler Escapes One Danger
by Getting Into Another.

Twenty-five years ago, in the fall of 1867, I was traveling on horseback over the plains, my objective point being a small mining camp near where the city of Deadwood now stands. I had been on a prospecting tour two hundred miles to the northwest, and was yet about one hundred miles from my destination, when, the adventure I am about to relate occurred. It was a dreary November afternoon, and the clouds threatened a heavy fall of snow. It was about two o'clock, and I was making for an uninhabited but fifteen miles away, where I knew I could find shelter for myself and horse for the night.

I was riding along feeling perfectly safe in that wilderness when a strange sound broke upon my ears. I was not long in doubt, however, for on glancing back along the road I beheld about a mile away something fast approaching that looked like a black cloud moving rapidly along close to the ground. From what I had heard I knew at once that I was being pursued by a half-famished pack of black wolves, and that if I could not reach the cabin myself and horse would be torn to pieces by the ravenous creatures. I lost no time in putting spurs to my horse for a race to the death. The animal caught the alarm and needed no urging to make him do his best. For a few miles the brave horse did noble work and the merciless pursuers failed to gain upon us, but it soon became evident that the horse could not keep up the gait and that the wolves were sure to overtake us before we could arrive within five miles of the log hut.

On we went, but soon the speed of my horse began to slacken, and the wolves were slowly closing the gap. My mind was intensely busy with the problem of what was best to be done. It occurred to me that my only chance was to abandon the faithful animal and rush ahead on foot while the wolves were devouring his carcass. It was a forlorn hope, but there was no other chance of escape, and, like the drowning man, I caught at the only straw held out to me.

My horse sault down on the roadside as soon as I ceased to spur him forward, and I dashed along on foot, seeing that my two pistols were ready for use. When the wolves reached my horse they pounced upon him, as I had anticipated, and snapped and snarled and fought like demons over the choice portions of their feast. While they were thus engaged I gained fully a mile upon them. But I knew they would quickly be upon my trail again. Soon I heard the ominous sound that had first fixed my attention, and gazing back over the level plain I saw the pack in full pursuit. Knowing that I could not keep them from overtaking me, I slackened my pace and gathered strength for the life-and-death contest that was inevitable. My idea was to fire and kill two or three wolves at a time and then rush forward as far as possible while they were consuming the bodies of the dead animals. I fired rapidly at the foremost, and was lucky enough to kill four in as many shots. Then I rushed forward, and gained some distance before they devoured the dead, and again started in pursuit. Again I fired, and killed three or four, and again ran for dear life. It was still fully four miles to the longed-for hut, and I began to feel that the contest was too unequal, and that I might as well give up the struggle first as last.

The running fight was kept up for a mile or two more, when I was suddenly relieved from all danger from the wolves, but threatened by another fully as horrible. I had halted and turned for the purpose of firing another fusillade at my relentless enemies, when it was to-night for the baby, instead of to-morrow. And for the others, not to-morrow, but next year or another they shall fall upon that sleep which has no dreams.—Alice Mac Gowan, in *Short Stories*.

Playing with Miss Dooley.

The talent which small children have for picking up the most characteristic phrases of uncultured chance companions is well known to parents. The other day at dinner the ethereal little Marjorie, aged four, astonished her parents by exclaiming, apropos of the pudding:

"Holy smoke! ain't that good!"

Her father and mother looked at her in astonishment.

"My child, where did you get that expression?" asked the mother.

"I'm after playing with Bridie Dooley," answered Marjorie, complacently.—*Boston Transcript*.

We Had Her Revenge.

"Angelina," said Edwin, "there is a little question that I have long been wishing to ask you."

"Yes?" she said, opening her eyes very wide and pretending complete ignorance, although confident that she was fully aware of its purport.

"I wanted to ask you whether I ought to let my mustache grow or not?"

Gulping down her disappointment she said: "I would let it grow, if it will grow, but I'm afraid it is like you—undecided what to do."—*N. Y. Pres*

PITH AND POINT.

—As a rule it takes more to keep up appearances than it takes to support a family.—*Galveston News*.

Talk is cheap. This is partly due to the fact that so much of it needs to be discounted.—*Philadelphia Times*.

An Optical Item.—Teacher (to class in history)—"For what was Boston famous?" Bright Boy—"Eye-glasses"—*Jeweler's Weekly*.

The boy who knows at fifteen what he is going to be when he is grown a man, is generally sure to be something else by the time he is twenty-one.

—Every boy could tell some mighty mean tales on the good little boy next door whom his mother holds up for a pattern, if it wasn't for implicating himself.—*Atchison Globe*.

—Author—"But why do you charge me more for printing this time than usual?" Publisher—"Because the compositors were constantly falling asleep over you novel?"—*Fliegende Blatter*.

—It is bad enough for a young woman to receive type-written letters from him. But when she discovers evidence of manifolding she is entirely justified in being only a sister.—*Washington Star*.

—Minister—"So you go to school, do you, Bobby?" Bobby—"Yes, sir." Minister—"Let me hear you spell kitten." Bobby—"The getting too big a boy to spell kitten, sir. Try me on cat."—*Tit-Bits*.

—Mrs. Chinner—"I wonder why lightning never strikes twice in the one place?" Chinner—"When the lightning comes around the second time the place isn't there."—*Boston Courier*.

—A Reading lady is the recipient of \$5,000,000, left her by a wealthy southerner whose proposal of marriage she declined. The rejected one knew how to appreciate kindness, evidently.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

—"He's a most remarkable man. He's an author, and he fills his writings full of quotations from the French and Latin and Greek and all those languages." "Huh! any number of authors do that." "Yes, but he knows what they mean."—*Buffalo Express*.

—Incapacity.—Star—"One more example of your inefficiency and we part." Manager—"What have I done?" Star—"I paid thirty-eight dollars for this diamond necklace in Paris, and you let it go through the custom house without being seized."—*Truth*.

—Dobbins—"I hear your son intends to make his debut as an actor next week?" Jobbins—"So I hear." Dobbins—"What will he be most apt to appear in?" Jobbins—"Well, if he depends on his talent for a living, I think he will eventually appear in the poorhouse."—*Yonkers Gazette*.

—Castone—"I'm startin' a little store out my way. I suppose I can get somethin' thrown off the retail prices on clothin'?" Saleman—"Certainly. What shall I show you first?" Custom-er—"I just want to get a pair of overalls to wear in the tin shop. It's a hardware store I'm startin'."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

—A certain act of patronage was conferred by a poet whose name began with a T. On Alexander Smith, which the young man very naturally resented. When T— observed: "Never mind what the critics say, I like your poems," Smith is said to have replied: "Oh, sir, do not discourage me."

AN ARTIST IN RAILROAD BONDS.

He Wanted the Kind with Pictures of Trains on Them with Glaring Eagles.

"I want to put a few thousand dollars in railroad bonds," said a newly-enriched "jayhawk," entering a Wall street broker's office.

"What sort would you prefer?" asked the head of the firm.

"Well," responded the "jay," reflectively, "I want some of the best. I have a few now that I bought out west. They're printed on thick paper, and they've got a lot of pictures on them and red seals. I tell you they're pretty fine looking. Got any like that?"

The broker had never thought of the bond from an artistic standpoint and was amazed. He tried to explain to the customer that the number of pictures wasn't of any importance compared with the solvency of the company.

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed the "jay," impatiently. "That's too thin. You're dealing with a man who knows what's what. I want bonds with pictures of ladies with swords in their hands and helmets on their heads, and the engraving's got to be first-class or I don't buy."

"I'm afraid you'll have to go somewhere else," said the banker, grimly. "We have no flaming ladies with swords on their heads, or whatever you said."

"And this is Wall street?"

"It is."

"Out in Boise City, Idaho, railroad bonds are covered all over with pictures of trains climbing up mountains and a lot of eagles glaring at the trains. Here in Wall street you haven't any of that sort?"

"We have not."

"Say, how many colors do you print your bonds in? Call this a financial center? Oh, rats, man, rats! What's the use of coming east to buy bonds? You ain't in it with the west—don't begin to be. I'm going back to Boise City. Out there the bonds are printed in five colors and have silk ribbons tied up in knots in the corners."

"You people haven't the first idea of finance," he concluded. "Good-day. I'm going to a place where you find folks who're in the procession. You ain't."

And he made a bee-line for the fiscal capitals of the rapidly-developing west.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A Different Brand.

"You are chewing the cud of fancy, I suppose?" said Mr. Bleeker as he approached Miss Wabash, who had been sitting alone.

"No," replied the fair Chicago maiden, as she moved something about in her mouth; "this is just ordinary plain gum."—*Mr. Bleeker*.—*Judge*.

And he made a bee-line for the fiscal capitals of the rapidly-developing west.—*N. Y. Herald*.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—In England, France, Germany and Belgium the number of births per thousand of population is steadily falling. The rate of decrease is slower in some of these countries, but is marked in all. During the last decade the birth rate in England has fallen from 34.7 to 30.2 per thousand; in Belgium from 31.5 to 28.7; in Germany from 32.0 to 31.7, and in France from 25 to 21.8.

—A touching old rural custom still prevails in the western parts of France during the harvest season. On the edge of a field bordering the highway a sheaf of grain is left standing, to which all the peasants of the village contribute, and which is called the "stranger's sheaf," as it is the property of the first tramp or homeless wayfarer who may care to carry it away and profit by its price.

—It is reported in the *Journal du Jardin d'Aclimatation* that eight or ten days before the appearance of cholera in Hamburg last summer, all the sparrows and other birds left the town and suburbs and did not return until the plague had completely disappeared. The same thing happened in Marseilles and Toulon in 1854 a day or two before the cholera visited those towns. Similar migrations have been noticed in different parts of Italy, Austria and Russia, always some days before the appearance of cholera.

—The women of some portions of Ireland inherit unusual skill in fine hand-sewing and embroidery from many generations, says Miss Emily Rayner, but few of them on coming to this country make use of their skill. A lady, who had suffered much from the blunders and mishaps of a willing but incapable Irish girl, said in despair: "What can you do, Mary?" "And, sure," said the girl, with tears in her eyes, "it's embroidery that I can do, marm, and do it to please both yer eye and yer heart." The mistress permitted her to try some fine embroidery on silk, quite expecting that it would be ruined, and discovered that her unlucky hand-maid was an accomplished artist with the needle, and Mary was soon transferred to the sewing-room.

—Great efforts are making in Vienna to build up there a toy-making industry to compete with the famous factories of Germany and France. An exhibition of toys is now being held in the Austrian capital, at which all the best models of German and French toys are shown for the Viennese artisans to copy. Lectures on the subject of toy-making are delivered, in which the best articles to make and the best way to make them are discussed. The idea is to establish a cottage industry for the manufacture of such toys as can not be made by machinery, the French and Germans being considered beyond competition.

—Great efforts are making in Vienna to build up there a toy-making industry to compete with the famous factories of Germany and France. An exhibition of toys is now being held in the Austrian capital, at which all the best models of German and French toys are shown for the Viennese artisans to copy. Lectures on the subject of toy-making are delivered, in which the best articles to make and the best way to make them are discussed. The idea is to establish a cottage industry for the manufacture of such toys as can not be made by machinery, the French and Germans being considered beyond competition.

—The owner of a paper lay dying in his hair, and the dew of death had gathered on his brow so calm and fair; but a printer knelt beside him as his little blood ebbed away, and asked the dying editor if he had a word to say. The doomed man murmured softly as he grasped the printer's fist: "Well, at last the struggle's over and I will never be missed."

—Take a message and a token to that city man of mine, that all his worn-out chestnuts he had better put in brine. There's his joke about the weather, which he used this many years, and the gag about the fellow who is always hunting bears. And the item he's fond of, on the man who peddles boots, and the chestnut based on people who go fishing in the brooks; just to save the paper's credit, and to east no slush on mine, I would ask him as a favor to put such gags in brine. And the item he's fond of telling of the street car and the tacks, and the one about some dandy who will never pay for clothes, and the one on women cleaning house—it's weary, heaven knows!

—Oh, I know I'll slumber happy in my grave beneath the vine, if the man who does the city work will put these jokes in brine. Tell the man who tends to business not to weep when I am dead, but to buy himself a club and hit the first man on the head who comes in with the strings of items and requests them printed free, when the regular rates are cheaper than they really ought to be. Tell the foreman when he makes up not to turn a rule for me, but to simply print an item saying that my soul is free; for I want no eulogistic taffy of that kind in mine, and I think such hoary chestnuts should be picked well in brine.

—Have that gay and fresh reporter I engaged the other day to put a stop to saying "Selah," also "We have come to stay," and if he should say "Ye local you must tramp in his gore, for you know I'd ne'er allow it in the happy days of yore. And the man who comes to tell you how to run the paper well should be greeted with a peat chestnut hell; and you'll print the paper promptly, be the weather full of storms, and the foreman must be careful when he is making up the forms that the beauty of the paper may through all ages shine, and not be, like its neighbors, only fit to put in brine."—*Yenowine's Milwaukee News*.

CALLED ON THE KING.

How a Traveler Came Unawares Upon the Monarch of the Jungle.

We were breaking camp about nine o'clock in the morning, having waited for a fog to be dispersed by the sun, when a serpent concealed in the grass struck at my horse's nose and sent him off in a great fright. I ran after him down the trail and over the nullah, or creek. On the other side of the creek the forest was thick and the ground very hard. I presently came to a spot where the trail branched. The left-hand one led around a hill of considerable size, while the other continued to ascend. I could not find hoof marks to guide me, and after a moment's wait took the right-hand trail.

It was fifteen minutes before I reached the crest of the hill. The trail made a sharp turn there to the left. It had to go over a great mass of rock blocking the way. Bushes were growing upon the rocks and shading the earth, and the instant my eyes lighted on the spot I stopped dead still. That was a capital liar for a tiger! The thought had scarcely flashed across my mind when the wind brought me a sickening odor. I had scented the odor twice before, and my heart gave a jump as if it would escape. I was there without even a knife. I had probably been standing there two minutes, seeing nothing, but stampeded as it were, with peril, when a full-grown male tiger suddenly emerged from a den in the rocks. He was a big one and a beauty. As he reached the path he was not over eight feet from me and fair in the light. He stood looking at me for half a minute and then sat up like a dog.

I had made an early morning call on a king. The king was at home to receive me. I could see and hear and reason, but if I had been offered all the gold in the world I could not have lifted a foot off the ground. My hands were hanging down beside me, and I remembered that the fingers felt as one's toes do when the foot is asleep."

Sniff! Sniff! Growl! It was not a menacing growl, but rather one of inquiry. The king was no doubt surprised, but he was not angry. He had devoured half a bullock after midnight and could not be hungering for more meat. I did not look him in the eye to have done that would have been to provoke him. I looked aside, but could yet detect his every movement.

More sniffing and snuffing, and then he lay down to watch me. For a long minute he sized me up and then began purring like a cat. Pretty soon he rubbed his shoulder against a rock, and it felt so good that he turned over on his back and began hitching and rubbing, as you have seen a dog do in play. He lay for half a minute with his four feet sticking up like so many sticks, and then suddenly turned over with two or three low growls. I said to myself that it was possible he would go away, and yet there was fear that big curiosity would bring him down to me. If he came I would shut my eyes and try to remain quiet, but the thought of a man-eater snuffing away at my hands and feet made me feel as cold as ice.

Sniff! Sniff! Growl! He couldn't make me out. There was no resemblance to any animal of the forest, and no man had ever walked into his presence before. He began purring and rubbing again—stretched and yawned—and finally stood in an attitude of listening and looked up the path. After an interval of fifteen seconds he turned and stared at me and pointed his ears forward. That was the critical instant. If I had been forced to make me out. There was no resemblance to any animal of the forest, and no man had ever walked into his presence before. He began purring and rubbing again—stretched and yawned—and finally stood in an attitude of listening and looked up the path. After an interval of fifteen seconds he turned and stared at me and pointed his ears forward. That was the critical instant. If I had been forced to

The Grip
Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, fainted all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and severe shaking pains in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone. I am free from pain and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing me.

Hood's Cures
Sarsaparilla
I recommend it to all" Geo. W. Cook, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
The Best Remedy by Prof. T. E. Piso, in Small Bottles by Druggists.

Five years ago I found one of your Piso's Cure for Consumption wrappers when I was going to work. I had a boy at home with a bad cold. I turned back, purchased a bottle of the syrup, and returned to work at 9 o'clock, well satisfied with the change.

I had seen take place.

Since that time, my home has never been without Piso's Cure. I have recommended it to numerous friends, and they are all greatly pleased with its results.

FRANK J. DARCY,
17 Religious St.

NEW ORLE

GOV. PECK'S MESSAGE.

Wisconsin's Executive Points to a Surplus in the Treasury Instead of a Deficit Which Formerly Existed—Appeal for the State Schools—He Urges That the Cutting of Timber Be Made a Criminal Offense—Additional World's Fair Appropriation Asked.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—Gov. Peck read his annual message to the Wisconsin legislature yesterday. It is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY: The people of the state of Wisconsin have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence for the manifold blessings which have been bestowed upon them during the last two years. We have been secure, happy and peaceful in the enjoyment of the products of our labor, while in other portions of the union conflicts of the most serious character have arisen between employers and their workmen. Deference to the plain provisions of the constitution and the laws has enabled Wisconsin not only to avoid all serious results from such difficulties, but to save the expense and the frequent exasperation attending the need of use of state troops.

Reports of Officers.

The reports of state officers, boards and institutions of the state, required by law to be made, will be presented to you in full. From a careful examination of these reports it appears that the affairs of the state have been conducted economically and well. It is not my purpose to present to you any extended detailed statement, but to depart somewhat from the usual method. I urge upon you the advisability of your careful examination into all these reports; assuring you on behalf of those in authority in several departments of their desire to have you scrutinize with care the present manner of conducting the business of the state. They invite criticism and suggestion from you looking toward a more economical and satisfactory administration.

Recovery of State Funds.

I feel it a privilege to be able to extend to the people of Wisconsin congratulations that the highest court in the state has affirmed the decision of the circuit court against former state treasurers who have misappropriated the interest on state funds to private uses. The aggregate of the judgments will be a large sum of money, but the recovery of the money is a trifling matter compared with the principle established, which is a great victory for the doctrine that public office is a trust that should be honestly administered.

With Surplus.

At the beginning of the administration in 1891 there was a deficit in the general fund of the state. I take great pride, which I am sure will be shared by every good citizen of this commonwealth, in stating to you to-day that we commence our second term of office with a general fund not only solvent, but sparing a handsome surplus. On January 1, 1891, there was a balance in the general fund of \$23,600.22 with warrants already drawn aggregating \$26,056.67, actually showing \$12,497.55 more money than there was in the general fund. Against this showing there is a surplus in the general fund to-day, January 1, 1893, \$32,929.75 was the magnificent sum to the credit of the general fund of the state, with no unpaid warrants outstanding. Of this surplus but \$8,468.10 came from the direct war tax refunded to the state in 1891 by the United States government. There is therefore an actual balance to the credit of careful and wise economy of \$22,971.24. In addition to this, by the improvement in methods, the interest on state funds deposited in banks has during the last two years added \$5,11 to the income of the state without cost or loss of a dollar as a result of such method of temporary loans.

How Taxes Should Be Paid.

Six of the counties in the state now pay the amount of the state tax charged to them on or before the second Monday in July, while all the other counties pay on or before the first Monday in February. This tends to make confusion and causes much annoyance, and I would recommend that the law be so amended that all such taxes shall be payable at the same time.

The Australian Ballot.

The Australian ballot law has now been in operation in this state at two general elections, and it has more than met the expectations of its framers. While depreciating too frequent and radical changes in this important law there are points for further improvement. In extending its provisions for the secrecy of the ballot and the law itself should be made to cover all parts of the state without further exception.

State Superintendent's Salary.

It is apparent that the salary of the superintendent of public instruction as now fixed by the constitution is entirely inadequate. Subterfuges have been resorted to in the amount, but these have been decided by the supreme court to be unconstitutional. I would therefore recommend the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution which shall provide a proper salary for this most important officer.

Trust Funds.

Experience has shown the danger of special legislation empowering the commissioners of public lands to loan trust funds on special favorable terms to borrowers specifically named. These funds are held in trust for the benefit of our schools, and a default in the interest, however well the loan is secured, defeats the legal purposes for which these moneys are placed in trust, and a precedent is set that may lead to most dangerous abuses. I hope the legislature will deal with such bills in the future with the utmost caution.

Protect the Forests.

The principal value of our public lands consists in their timber. The fact that these lands are a part of our public school endowment makes their protection of vital importance. To this end I recommend that the unauthorized cutting of timber upon state lands be made a criminal offense, regardless of the intention of the trespasser.

Cholera Restrictions.

Statistics show that Wisconsin occupies an enviable position in the list of states as regards healthfulness, yet a reasonable fear is expressed by the state board of health that cholera may invade this country during the current year. Every precaution should be taken against it. To this end a contingent fund should be provided to be used under suitable restrictions. Such a fund has on three occasions been created in our state, but fortunately has not been needed, and in such case has reverted to the state.

Liability of Railroads.

The question of the liability of railway companies for injuries sustained by their employees while in the discharge of their duties through the negligence of co-employees is worthy of the most careful consideration. Those who are employed in running or operating locomotives or cars and are constantly exposed to danger, not only to the hazards incident to the employment from carelessness or negligence of fellow-workmen, are entitled to the fullest protection consistent with a due regard for the rights and interests of employees as well as employers.

I earnestly recommend this important subject to your consideration, and hope a law will be enacted that will meet the just demands of this very large special class of workmen.

Armenians' Day.

A large number of citizens who celebrate Armenian's day as an annual festival are desirous of having it made a legal holiday. I feel much in sympathy with this to me reasonable request of people whose holidays are few, and I therefore recommend the subject to your careful consideration.

Public Schools.

The state of Wisconsin has always been generous in providing for the education of its children and has maintained with fidelity the public school system, at the head of which is our state university, one of the leading institutions of learning in this country. Every citizen is proud of the educational institutions of the state, both public and private, and no call meets with more hearty response than one that looks to the improvement of our schools. There can be no doubt that it is the duty of the state to provide for the progressive development of our school system. It should equalize for all, as far as possible, the opportunity for education by furnishing ample funds in all parts of the state not poorly provided. Believing that the time has come when the duty of the state is to act in extending education, I recommend that the needs of

northern Wisconsin for normal schools shall be carefully considered, and if possible recognized.

World's Fair Appropriation.

The wisdom of the last legislature in making an appropriation for the Columbian exposition has been demonstrated. What seemed to many too small a sum of money has been sufficient for all the needs of the board up to the present time. An additional appropriation is deemed advisable to carry on the work laid out by the managers and to properly equip the Wisconsin building and make an exhibit creditable to the state, and your attention is called to the report of the board of managers, with a view to making such an appropriation as may seem proper for the representation of Wisconsin at the Columbian exposition.

The Contingent Fund.

It appears from the records that the disbursements from the governor's contingent fund from January 5, 1891, to December 31, 1892, were \$17,961, and that the balance to the credit of the fund January 1 of the current year was \$14, it has been necessary during the last two years to pay from this fund the notary, court commissioner, witnesses, and other fees in the suits now pending against Marshaw, McFarlane and others, which will be returned to the fund when these judgments are paid. During the coming two years there will be no such unusual call upon the fund and I would, therefore, recommend the usual appropriation of \$2,000 for the coming two years.

The National Guards.

The proper constitutional conception of a national guard is the education of the citizen-soldier in time of peace that the nation, without entailing the burdens and dangers of a great standing army, may be able to cope with any foreign foe. Such a military force, while in no sense a state police, is in the nature of a public safeguard, and Wisconsin is and well may be proud of its national guard. Our present military laws need revision, as many of their provisions are ludicrous or obsolete. The numerical strength of our military force should be carefully adjusted to the needs of the state, and appropriations for its maintenance should be so made as to bring that force to the highest state of efficiency without calling for unnecessary sacrifices upon the part of officers or men. The military reservation near Camp Douglas is of the greatest value to the state, and its proper maintenance and improvement should be provided for.

For nearly eight years the adjutant general's office has been engaged in the work of preparing the individual history of the Wisconsin troops in the war for the preservation of the union. This work has been very much expedited in the last two years, and I am able to announce that it is now ready for the printer, and the adjutant general has been able to materially reduce the clerical force of his office. The cost of the work up to its present stage has been about \$10,000.

Country Roads.

The subject of the improvement of our country roads in one of universal importance, and a comprehensive plan should, if possible, be devised that will not only promote this desirable improvement, but will insure uniformity in the progress of the work.

Conclusion.

In concluding this brief and somewhat circumstantial review of state affairs I have endeavored to confine myself to subjects that to me seem to press most prominently for legislative attention. There is still one topic to be considered that overshadows all others in the minds of the taxpayers—that is, adherence to the strictest economy in all public expenditures, however small, consistent with efficient service and wise conduct of state affairs. The showing made by the economics of the last two years though so large that it will no doubt prove a surprise to many people, is by no means complete. There are opportunities still left for the legislature to dispense with needless officials and to still further restrict expenses in certain branches of the state government with the assurance that the result will show, as has in the past, that money will be saved and the service improved at the same time. No detail of this subject is so small as to be unworthy of your most serious attention. Extravagance in the conduct of public business results in needless burdens upon the people, and what is worse, breeds official neglect and corruption. Knowing that one of the most valuable aids to the legislature in the consideration of their appropriations was its joint committee on retrenchment and reform, I recommend that this legislature appoint such a committee, to which shall be referred bills for the expenditure of money. Believing that the legislature in its wisdom will be impressed with the high and patriotic importance of discouraging all tendencies to loose and lavish expenditures as a first essential to good government, I commend to you these suggestions regarding the public business of the state.

LIVED LIKE A LORD.

How an Impecunious Individual Managed to Exist in Paris During the Exposition.

He was well bred and when he commenced to chat of sights in foreign lands one did not feel like doubting his word. He talked of the execution of pirates in China, described the diamond mines of Kimberly, and when he dwelt for a few minutes on the great exposition in Paris it was an easy step to Chirago and the world's fair.

"I wish," said he, meditatively, "that May was a few months nearer than it really is. Expositions are a snap for fellows who are 'broke,' and I'm awfully near it."

"So?" queried an interested listener.

"Yes," he continued: "For six months when the Parisian show was on I lived like a lord, and it didn't cost me a sou either. Had a course dinner every day, too, from soup to cognac and cigarettes. I guess that the 'graft' ought to be just as good in Chicago and so I yearn for the opening of the gates."

"How did you do it?" eagerly questioned his companion.

"Samples, samples," responded the man of the world. "You see, the manufacturers of all kinds of prepared food always have samples of their stuff on exhibition. The soup man, the maker of beef tea, the preservers of game, the canners of beef and other meats, the people who put up all kinds of fruit are each and every one represented. So are the men whose brands of coffee are known all over the world. In Paris they all had miniature kitchens where they prepared their goods, and all you had to do was to walk up to the exhibitors' booth, look interested, and you would be politely requested to taste the goods. Of course it was impossible to refuse the invitation, and if you made a few eulogistic remarks it was nearly a sure thing that you would get a second helping."

"I should have thought they would have got onto you in a week or so."

"Well, I had to be somewhat diplomatic, but by skipping the soup booth every other day, only calling on the beef tea man twice a week, and otherwise judiciously distributing my patronage I managed to avoid any unpleasantness. Before I'd been at it for a week I had a system, or route, call it which you will, which worked like a charm."

After a moment's silence the dinner on samples held up one hand and counted off on his fingers "December, January, February, March, April, May."

"Well, I guess I can worry along until then," he mused. "but six months is a long time to fast."

"Say," queried his interested friend "you said you were broke. Where did you sleep?"

"Sleep? Why, in a sample bed, to be sure."—Chicago Tribune.

KEEPING LATE HOURS.

The Wastefulness of a Practice to Which City People are Prone.

If it is good for one who lives in the country to go early to bed, why not for him and her who live in the city? If the man or woman upon whose nervous system the day makes very little demand lives the longer for long nights of rest, why not health and youthful vigor linger with the denizen of the city who, in the vernacular of the town, is "on the jump" all day?

The "smart" set of the metropolis lacks reasonableness. The wise medium which the Greeks taught is not in the philosophy of the most fashionable people of this commercial city. We call it commercial for a purpose. The men who dance and dine, who wait upon the opera as a duty and sup afterwards for pleasure, the "owls" of the clubs, the midnight spendthrifts of their physical and nervous resources—most of these in this country are business men. If they marry the fortunes made by more prudent and better Americans of an earlier generation?

American women are very beautiful and charming. They know more and talk better than any other women in the world, except, perhaps, their sisters of France. This class and that has been called the only American aristocracy, and there is truth underlying the claim of each. The tramp is an aristocrat because he is an idler. The college boy is an aristocrat because he has much leisure to sport. The army and navy officers are aristocrats because they are the permanent representatives of the government. But, after all, the woman of fashion is the finest and most charming aristocrat in the country. If anyone can sit up late and have plenty of leisure to sleep away the crow feet of fatigue, it is she, and yet even she has right to tempt the fates after the manner of the British maid and matron. She has more to do. The demands of our complex society upon the women of the country are greater and more exacting than those made upon the feminine members of a monarchical aristocracy. The American woman of fashion is usually pretty nearly tired enough when she begins to dress for dinner. Besides, with all due respect to our cousins on the other side of the water, we do not care to have her exactly like the English woman.

All this is apropos of a new club designed to furnish pleasure, entertainment and supper to its members after the theaters are out. Unsatisfied beings are to be provided with an excuse for "keeping it up" far into the morning. Occasional sittings up are bad enough, but when early morning bed-time becomes chronic in the city, it will be bad for our youth of both sexes.

The people of this country who advance its civilization consist of the sober ranks of those whose recreations, like their vocations, are calm and healthful. We receive no good, but much harm, from the feverish social life of the towns. Everything that offers foreign dissipation is to be disdained. For the men and women of this country a long night's sleep is best. No one should be permitted to live on his nerves whose life is worth a groat to his fellow-beings, and there ought to be few in this republic whose value is not greater than that.—Liberator Weekly.

VOLAPUK UP TO DATE.

The New Language Making Solid Progress in Europe.

Volapuk, the new tongue which was to bind all articulate creation together in the bond of a common language, has been but little heard of for some time past. In Belgium, however, the Volapukists are showing signs of life. A conference of "Volapukists," as they are called, is being held at Brussels and according to all accounts much enthusiasm is being displayed for Pastor Schleyer and his system.

The Volapukists profess to be indifferent to the ridicule with which they have been assailed. Their pet notion is destined to triumph and they can afford to wait. If the present generation does not reap the full benefit of their labors succeeding generations will do so. Such has been the tenor of their discourses. But in the meantime, if their figures are to be trusted, they have made solid progress.

It is only twelve years since Volapuk was first promulgated to a world which is slow to adopt new ideas, and already by its means 3,000,000 of people—English, French, German, Russian, Italian and Belgian—are able to converse with each other on that common ground. Not only is this so, but we are told that thirty newspapers altogether are published in Volapuk in different parts of the world, that courses of lectures on the new language are held at the universities of Munich and Turin, and that the Russian press censors are bound to be acquainted with it to qualify themselves for their posts.—London Daily News.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely damage the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reliable physicians, as the damage they will do is far greater than the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

When men have their dinners of state they always toast the ladies. When women banquet together they always roast the men.—N. O. Pickayne.

You have no employment, or are being paid for the work you are doing, by B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va.

"Well, I guess I can worry along until then," he mused. "but six months is a long time to fast."

"Say," queried his interested friend "you said you were broke. Where did you sleep?"

"Sleep? Why, in a sample bed, to be sure."—Chicago Tribune.

Garfield Tea Overcomes Constipation. Cure for Headaches, Blisters, Consumption, Skin Disease, Gastritis, Tea Co., 30 W. 42d St., N. Y.

Cures Constipation.

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

WORTH BEARING IN MIND.

THAT nice large apples always find a market.

THAT one can plant more than he can cultivate.

THAT a tree kept well thinned out at the top grows the fairest fruit.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL

Second Session.

In the senate the quarantine bill was further discussed on the 7th, but no action was taken. No business was transacted in the house.

In the senate the silver suspension and the quarantine bills were discussed on the 8th, but no action was taken. In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed and the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia was considered. A bill was favorably reported for the establishment of a national quarantine.

SENATOR VILAS concluded his argument in the senate on the 10th against the anti-option bill. The quarantine bill was discussed. In the house a joint resolution providing that the new congress shall take hold the January following the November election at which it was chosen and changing the time of inaugurating the president from March 4 to April 30 was referred by a vote of 121 to 49.

SENATOR KENNA's death was announced after the reading of the journal in the senate on the 11th and the usual resolutions were presented and adopted, and then, as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourned. The house also adjourned without doing any business out of respect to the dead senator.

IN the senate no business was transacted on the 12th owing to the funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Kenna. In the house the bill was introduced increasing from one to two dollars per barrel the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors. A recess was taken to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna.

DOMESTIC.

ISAAC H. SLAVIN, a wealthy farmer residing near New Castle, Pa., 60 years old, and his wife, were probably fatally wounded by burglars and robbed of a large sum of money.

THOMAS DUFFY and his wife and child were killed by an explosion of natural gas in their home at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The First Baptist church at Blenheim, N. Y., was burned, the loss being \$10,000; insurance, \$80,000.

ALBERT MCDONALD, aged 29, shot and killed his father and stepmother at Huntsville, Tex. A quarrel over a horse was the motive.

A FIRE at Fall River, Mass., destroyed the Troy building, causing a loss to several firms of \$140,000.

Mrs. RILEY YATES, aged 44, wife of a teamster at Springfield, O., gave birth to her twenty-fourth child.

NINE business houses and one dwelling were burned at Odessa, Mo., the total loss being \$100,000.

JOHN DEDENETO caught his wife with another man at Tacoma, Wash., and fatally shot her and then committed suicide.

BURGLARS ransacked a safe in the county clerk's office at Fairfax Court-house, Va., but failed to carry off the will of George Washington, the father of his country, which was in the safe.

The cigarette trust has blacklisted all anti-trust dealers with the purpose to drive them out of the business.

LIFE insurance statistics show that the average of man's life has increased 5 per cent. during the last twenty-five years.

The two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in New York is to be celebrated on the 12th of April next by a dinner at Delmonico's.

The first through train from the east over the Great Northern road reached Seattle, Wash.

THOMAS MAXWELL went suddenly insane at Lima, O., and after fatally hacking himself over the head with a hatchet assaulted his aged mother with the weapon and killed her.

A SUMMARY of the value of crops raised in Illinois during 1892 shows a total value of \$196,000,000, or a shortage of \$62,000,000 from 1891.

The great reading coal combine is broken. The Jersey Central Railroad company has withdrawn from it and hereafter will be operated independently.

DEWEY, ROGERS & CO., wholesale boot and shoe dealers at Toledo, O., failed for over \$400,000.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 9th was: Wheat, 81,788,000 bushels; corn, 11,800,000 bushels; oats, 6,311,000 bushels; rye, 1,113,000 bushels; barley, 2,157,000 bushels.

The Lincoln (Ill.) post office was robbed of \$700 in cash and between \$300 and \$400 in stamps.

CART. WATKINS of the British bark Countess of Derby, from Genoa, reported at Baltimore that an apprentice named Samuel Coolidge, aged 19, fell overboard on December 15 and was devoured by a shark.

F. W. THORNTON, of Fayetteville, N. C., dry goods dealer, failed for \$200,000.

FLAMES in the stores of Berliner, Straus & Danzor, and Altman, Sumer & Co., neckwear manufacturers in New York, caused a loss of \$250,000.

THE Forcite powder works at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., were blown up, shaking the country for miles around and shattering windows in many of the village houses. No one was killed.

A NUMBERS of leading women of Kansas City have agreed not to wear out doors any dress or garment that does not miss the ground by at least 3 inches.

RESIDENTS of the state of Washington are protesting against the use of Wash. as an abbreviation for the name of the state. Wash. is suggested as more dignified and satisfactory.

JUDGE LATHEOR, of the supreme court in Boston, ordered that the Five-Year Benefit order, one of the largest endowment orders in the country, be placed in the hands of a receiver.

The jury at Pittsburgh in the case of the ten Duquesne strikers charged with riot found them guilty. The punishment is two years in jail.

THE ten of the largest silk mills in the United States have formed a syndicate with a capital of \$7,000,000 to control the production of fine grades of silk in this country.

ED. E. GIBSON, a liveryman at Omaha, Neb., committed suicide after fatally shooting Mrs. Nellie Beach. Jealousy was the cause.

THE State Agricultural society of Minnesota has decided that on account of the Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago no state fair would be held this year.

A fire that started in the wool store of Hecht Bros. & Co. in Boston caused a loss of \$1,500,000.

Railroads wrecked a fast train on the Illinois Central road near Beauregard, Miss., and the engineer, fireman and express agent were badly hurt. The robbers fled without any booty.

The methods of smuggling opium and Chinese into California from British Columbia were revealed by the confession of five sailors of the steamer Louis Olsen, who were under arrest.

AT Evansville, Ind., Mrs. Will Crump (colored), 17 years old, had both hands shot off at the wrists by her husband in a quarrel.

PAUL SCHROEDER and Henry Allen, who murdered, robbed and then burned Rube Atkinson, his housekeeper, and her little daughter near Cotton Plant, Ark., were taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

A disastrous shock of earthquake was felt in the western part of Frederick county, Md. Goods were thrown from the shelves of stores in Jefferson. The shocks lasted five to ten seconds.

IN a runaway at Alton, Kan., Frank Nelson, a merchant, and Mrs. Webb Cross received fatal injuries.

"DR." W. H. HALE, alias John Murray, alias Dr. Gordon Smyth, the expert counterfeiter and swindler, wanted on nearly 100 charges in this country, has been sentenced in Liverpool, England, to eighteen months at hard labor.

GOV. LEWELLING, of Kansas, has indicated that it is his intention to enforce the state prohibition laws.

AN explosion in a coal mine at King, Col., killed twenty-one Italians, one Scotchman and two Americans.

It was stated that the coal magnates of Pennsylvania, acting with the Canadian Pacific railway, had about concluded a deal by which almost the entire coal fields of Nova Scotia were to pass under their control.

Fire destroyed John York's dry goods, clothing and furniture store in Chengtu, causing a loss of \$285,000.

FLAMES at Chattanooga, N. Y., destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town. Loss, \$175,000.

THE wife and daughter of Jacob Ringger, a farmer near Alma, Wis., died from eating diseased pork.

ANOTHER consignment of world's fair souvenirs half dollars was received at the sub-treasury in Chicago, making in all \$1,200,000 thus far received.

HANS ANDERSON, aged 14 years, who murdered Marcus Homerfeldt, an old man, near Oegema, Wis., was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE health officer reports that there were 10,919 deaths from cholera in Illinois in 1892, and 26,323 deaths from all causes.

A SPINNING mill at Osaka, Japan, was burned with a loss of 125 lives. Most of the victims were young girls. Two hundred and seventy houses in the vicinity of the mill were also burned.

Railroads fired a temple at Kain Li, China, which was filled with natives who were watching a theatrical performance, and 1,400 lives were lost.

WEALTHY Farmer Judd, of Tyrone, Ill., mourns the loss of a hired tramp, \$200 and a shotgun.

Fire swept clean one street in the business district of Alliance, Neb., involving a loss of over \$100,000.

CUSHING Academy at Ashburnham, Mass., a noted educational institution and preparatory school, was burned, the loss being \$160,000.

It was reported that a gigantic lumber combine had been formed by Maine and Massachusetts parties which would practically control the lumber business of the United States.

ADVOCATES of a canal to unite the great lakes and the ocean met in Washington. Between seventy-five and 100 gentlemen were present, representing the commercial bodies and the lake interests of the country.

THE westbound Maysville accommodation train collided with a freight train at Dover, Ky., killing the engineer, fireman and six passengers.

THE National Bicycle Association of America was formed in Philadelphia. It is allied with baseball and its purpose is to give regular bicycle meetings with cash prizes.

A FIRE in the heart of the retail district of Kansas City, Mo., caused a loss of \$245,000.

WILL BROWN, aged 18 years, and Alice Smith, a 16-year-old girl, surprised their friends at Springfield, O., by eloping and getting married.

TWO NEGROES, Ed and Dick Moorman (brothers), were hanged by a mob at Gaston, Ky., for murdering and robbing a farmer.

AN avalanche swept down the mountain side in Salzso, Wash., and buried two miners, James Switzer and Martin Flaherty, under 150 feet of snow.

An ice bridge of frozen foam was formed at Niagara Falls and frozen so solid that a number of persons crossed it. This was the first time in 100 years that these boiling waters had frozen over.

ALL but one of the 150 rare manuscripts presented to Knox library in New York by banker John S. Kennedy have been pronounced forgeries by the British museum experts.

THE trial of Hugh Dempsey, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, J. M. Davidson and Robert Beatty, charged with poisoning non-union workmen in the Homestead steel mill, began at Pittsburgh.

THEIR was considerable excitement in Jackson over reports of outrages committed by white caps against wealthy Jews in southern Mississippi.

THE State Agricultural society of Minnesota has decided that on account of the Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago no state fair would be held this year.

A fire that started in the wool store of Hecht Bros. & Co. in Boston caused a loss of \$1,500,000.

WEAVER and Field, 1,010,650; Bidwell and Craufill, 288,801.

JONX E. KENNA, United States senator from West Virginia, died in Washington, aged 45 years. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1893.

MRS. ANNIE T. FLORENCE, widow of the noted actor, W. J. Florence, was married in New York to Howard Coveney, an actor.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Washington, aged 74 years. His career since his graduation from college nearly sixty years ago as a lawyer, politician and soldier was an active one. The remains would be interred at Lowell, Mass.

DR. EDWARD P. WHEADON, the pioneer Methodist preacher of Evanston, Ill., died at the age of 87 years.

THE democrats in the New York legislature nominated Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, for United States senator.

MR. BLAINE's condition showed no decided change on the 11th. He had lost no strength within the last twenty-four hours.

THE republicans of the Connecticut legislature renominated Joseph R. Hawley for United States senator.

KANSAS has two houses of representatives in session in the same hall, the republicans and the populists having organized independently of each other.

Lewis BAKER died suddenly at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 101st year of his age. He leaves three sons—Alexander, aged 80; Nicholas, aged 77; and Cyrus, aged 72.

URON canvassing the returns of the election on November 8 in Arkansas it was shown that the amendment to the constitution requiring an elector to exhibit a poll tax receipt before he can vote at an election was adopted.

DR. SAMUEL LOGAN, aged 63, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the south, died suddenly in his office in New Orleans.

FOREIGN.

THE British steamer Fernside, from Odessa for Christiania, was wrecked, and the captain and eight of the crew were drowned.

THE boiler of the public baths at Eischischo, Russia, exploded and six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

THE lower and middle classes of England lost \$5,000,000 by the collapse of the Liberal Building society of London.

M. CHARLES DE LESSERS has given to M. Tibourel Franqueville, examining magistrate, a pocketbook in which he kept notes concerning the relations of the Panama Canal company to many public men. It shows conclusively the connection of many senators and deputies with the illegal operations of the company.

AN IRISH royal pomp and splendor and surrounded by European sovereigns or their representatives Princess Marie of Edinburgh, was married at Sigmaringen to Prince Ferdinand, crown prince of Roumania.

THE French ministry resigned and President Carnot immediately charged M. Ribot with the duty of forming a new cabinet, which was done.

A MINE at Penzance, England, was flooded and thirty miners were drowned.

THE persecution of the Jews continues at Moscow, and has assumed a new form, the police having called in house porters to their aid in hunting down Jews who remain in Moscow contrary to the recent decree.

A body of federal cavalry attacked the rebels at San Tome, in the Argentine republic, and dislodged them from their position and fifty of the rebels were killed or wounded.

LATER.

THE pope has established a representative in the United States. Mgr. Satolli, the 14th, received the following telegram, which was at once made public: "The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States and you are confirmed as the first delegate." It was also announced that Dr. McGlynn would shortly visit Rome.

THERE are 13 candidates for the U. S. senatorship before the Nebraska legislature.

AT Chicago, the 14th, Miss Irene Heilbron received a \$4,500 verdict against James Greenbaum for breach of promise.

Thomas Rodgers, at Chester, Pa., the 14th, shot and killed his father and mother because his father told him he must work for a living.

THE first ice carnival in the history of Kansas City, Mo., was held there the night of the 14th.

THE Empire, the organ of the Canadian government, announces that the canal tariff for 1893 puts to an end all discrimination against the United States.

SOME 600 striking coal miners of Centralia, Ill., have appealed for aid to keep them from freezing and starving. The men are on a strike against the ignoring by the Big Four coal mine of the Illinois weekly payment law.

JOHN RUSSELL, the proprietor of a shooting gallery on Halsted street, Chicago, was murdered in his place of business the night of the 14th.

E. C. ALLEN, a teamster at Rice Lake, Wis., shot and killed Bert Van Tassel and mortally wounded his wife, the 15th. Jealousy the cause.

THE thermometer in Chicago the 15th registered 15 degrees below zero.

THE continued cold weather has increased the suffering at Homestead, Pa., and it is stated that nearly 300 are just ahead, for it had been following behind from Forty-third street.

A HEAVY storm swept over England the 16th. The steamer Brighton was sunk at the pier at Dieppe. Off Dartmouth five pilots were drowned while trying to put a man aboard a cutter.

A SENSATION was caused at Georgetown, Mass., the 13th, by the arrest for forgery of George Vining, a prominent citizen and superintendent of Sunday school. He confessed to forging notes for \$1,600.

A COLLISION occurred on the Congo railroad in Africa recently that exploded 54 boxes of dynamite and killed 50 people.

HIGHING HOME THE COWS.

When potatoes were in blossom,
When the new hay filled the mows,
When the paths we trod together,
Bringing home the cows.

Then a purple kissed the pasture,
Kissed and blessed the slender boughs,
As we wandered slow at sunset,
Bringing home the cows!

Now the far-off hills were gilded
With the light that dream allows,
We bade all our hopes beyond them,
Bringing home the cows!

Now our eyes were thronged with visions,
What a morsel wreathed our brows,
As we watched the cranes, and lingered,
Bringing home the cows!

Then the years, and through the distance,
Through the memory of our vows,
As that we again were children,
Bringing home the cows!

—G. D. Roberts, in Lippincott's Magazine.

SUSY FAXON'S LILY.

Sacrificing It She Saved Grandma Ordway's Life.

A fine September day the little town of Hillbury, away up among the New Hampshire mountains, was all a-bustle with preparations for the annual county agricultural exhibition, more familiarly called the county fair or the show. The wave of excitement reached Faxon's Ledge, the remotest corner of the town, when Mrs. Goodwin's pony carriage stopped at Deacon Babel's gate. "Why, it's Billy and my Sunday school teacher!" cried Susy, shading her eyes on the door-step, and recognizing first horse and then driver in up-to-date fashion. Racing down the hill, she greeted the lady. "Your mother's at home, my dear?" "Mrs. Goodwin, as they went up path.

"Yes, 'm, an' she'll be real pleased to you, an' you can have all the buttermilk you want, for we churned this min'-an'-an'-do you like rye pancakes?"

certainly do, and these hills always make me hungry, and thirsty,

"I'm so glad!" returned the child, smiling with pleasure. "I made 'em by myself to-day, and Eben says 're as good as mother's, an' he's to take some to the fair. He's early with his steers, an' then in back for Cynthia Ordway an' me my lily."

has your amaryllis bloomed in? How nice! You have shown it to me. I hope it'll take a prize. Good noon, Mrs. Faxon!" Mrs. Goodwin said, as they reached the well-worn millstone which served as a door, and gave her hand to the gentle-faced woman that came to meet.

"Susy and I are talking fair alay, and I've come to beg something by for my table."

Cook! here's my lily!" cried the child. Susy pulled her teacher to a chink outside the kitchen window, among the fuchsias and geraniums, rose the clear green blades of stately blossom stalk of an amaryllis, crowned with a cluster of intensely scarlet flowers.

I'm sure there will be nothing prettier at the fair," said Mrs. Goodwin; then, as Susy ran down cellar for buttermilk, the visitor turned to Faxon, saying:

"I'm tired of having nothing but work and pin cushions and bread butter and cheese on the women's table, and I want to have a really show of old-fashioned things. I'll cover the table with mother's Canton chintz shawls to begin

them alive!" cried Mrs. Faxon.

and I have her silver candlesticks, singer of my husband's and an miniature of Grandpa Hopkins. Mrs. Ordway has lent some blue-and-white blankets that her mother and they're under my carriage, with Mrs. Mason's andirons and father's masonic apron. I told her coming here next, as I knew we have some pretty china or something."

You're so nice and careful, and your mother before you."

I don't know as there's anything more "about," began Mrs. Faxon.

"Mother's chin' went most Jane, she bein' the oldest; the silver snuffers tray—

"I'd like that?"

"I should! Just the thing for my candlesticks! But every now it's yours," she quickly said, a shadow stealing over the face. "Everything will be made it is, and how old, and

as far as old goes," resumed the voice. "I suppose my gold beads is as ancient as anythin'; they was my beads. But you wasn't in for anythin' like that, was you?"

Nothing half so nice!" cried Mrs. Faxon joyously. "They'll be the most thing of all, and I'll guard them like the apple of my eye."

They come to me 'cause I was for her, an' so did the ol' cradle and all rocked in. You wouldn't be anythin' as cumbersome's that; it's a long sight older'n Maria's andirona, if I do say so."

"Faxon," said the pretty widow, holding her hands, "you're a perfect angel. Let me see that cradle this

way all climbed the steep, worn to the sun-heated, herb-scented hill, where Mrs. Goodwin found not the cradle, but a brass warming-trough the foot-stove which used to be to meeting before the days of furnaces. All except the cradle, with much laughter, brought and stowed around Mrs. Goodwin, and lay away, promising to come the next day. The last words were: "Susy, be sure you bring the amaryllis table."

Mrs. Goodwin's table was the center of attraction in the main hall, and its mistress, as usual, the queen of the day. But complete as was her triumph, and generously as the public appreciated her collection, her face was wistful and anxious. Where were Susy and the amaryllis?

The Faxon family had been astir since daylight. Eben was away to the upper pasture, to bring down his steers and the little Holstein heifer which were to win praises, if not prizes, for their master that day.

"I've seen too much of hurrying and worrying cattle in the heat of the day," he said overnight to his mother. "I'll drive 'em in early before the rust begins, and then I'll come back for Cynthia Ordway and Susy."

Susy was flying about, feeding her chickens, helping get breakfast, and packing pail of pie, cheese and doughnuts for dinner. "Ol' Babel's roarin' awfully," she reported, on one of her returns to the barn. "Do you suppose he's lonesome without the steers?"

"Shouldn't wonder," said her father; "or mebbe the spring's dryin' up. Wish I told Eben to look."

"O father, I never knew that spring to get dry!" said Susy.

"No, nor you never knew six weeks o' drought in September afore," he retorted.

They laughed at the grim pleasure, and old Zerubbabel, the king of the hill pasture, was forgotten.

House and barn were in perfect order when the parents drove off to the fair, and left Susy alone in the house to wait for the return of her brother Eben.

She must draw her precious lily to the road, in order that Eben need not drive up to the house. He had set the flower into Susy's little four-wheeled cart, and she had scoured the green tub and washed the leaves, and watered it well; and now it was almost ten o'clock.

She locked the door, gave kitty a parting pat, then started slowly down the hill toward the bridge. Four ways met there—the lane leading to Cynthia's, the road into the woods, the Faxon driveway and the road to the fair.

Susy looked up the road for Eben, but for a glaring half mile there was no moving thing. The green ribbon-road through the woods to Capt. Banks' was deserted, too; so was the Ordway lane.

But some one was moving up near the lilacs. Susy shaded her eyes. "Oh! it's Grandma Ordway!"

This was a gentle old woman, deaf and partly blind, and fond of wandering about in the sunshine.

"Yes, that is her little red shawl; how hot it looks to-day!" Susy was in a glow, even in her cool gingham.

What if this heat should make the lily droop! Better draw it a little way up the lane into the shade of the maples. There! How welcome the coolness!

"Hark! Old Babel again!" thought Susy. "How near it sounds! He must have broken into the lower pasture.

What a dreadful angry roar—beginning so growly and ending so shrill!"

She was glad she had not to stay at home alone and listen to it. How it echoed against the old saphouse behind her!

This was a rude board shanty where the men boiled the maple sap in spring and kept their pails and kettle. It had a chimney, a square hole for a window and a door facing the bridge.

"If Babel should get out—if it's water he's after—he'll come tearing down here to the brook," thought Susy. She shuddered and looked at the saphouse door. It was hooked on the outside, but above her reach.

"Better climb into the apple tree by the wall," thought Susy. "But my lily! Old Babel would be sure to see that and trample it all to pieces, it is red."

Another roar! There was no doubt now; old Zerubbabel was out—he was coming right down the hill behind the barn! He made nothing of the gate; one blow of his great, square head, one lift of his short, cruel horns—it was tossed from its hinges and he was in the yard and at the watering trough.

But alas! there was nothing but mud and green scum in it. Eben had been taking the cows to the brook for a week past. Babel did not stay long at the trough, but started down the road toward Susy.

"I must get out of his way," she thought. "There's time to run up to the Ordway—but not with my cart and lily. I must put them in the saphouse."

She found a stick and pushed at the rusty hook of the saphouse door with all her might.

Another bellow! Babel was coming! The hook gave way, the door fell in. Susy scrambled after with the cart. She shut the door and piled bricks, stones, blocks, all the loose rubbish she could find against it, in frantic haste.

A terrible trampling, a sound of flying pebbles, and a roar that chilled her blood, told her that Babel had reached the brook, with only a few yards and that frail door between them.

Her teeth were chattering with fear, but she felt that she must look out. The window was on the wrong side, but there was a crack in the door. Yes—there was Babel, knee-deep in the brook, drinking with fierce eagerness, and rolling the stream with his pawings.

But what would he do next, and why did not Eben come? She turned to the window. Oh joyful sight! A cloud of dust at last. It must be Eben's wagon. But what was that sound?

Out of the dust came, rearing and pawing, another dreadful bull, straight toward the bridge! With a cry of dismay Susy recognized it as Lord Cornwallis—the famous bull that she had seen Capt. Banks driving toward the fair an hour ago. Lord Cornwallis had escaped, and was wandering homeward. Hearing Babel, he bore down upon him with challenge in every motion.

Splashing, snorting, exulting in the stream, old Babel did not perceive his rival until he had reached the bridge.

Then he raised his head with a glance of inquiry, and stood proudly defiant, awaiting the onset.

In another instant poor Susy at her crack saw Lord Cornwallis plunge down the pebbly bank with a shriek of fury, to be met with equal but cooler hatred by his big foe.

The animals were well matched in size and strength. Now in the stream, amid splashing, foaming water and flying pebbles, now in the road, concealed by clouds of dust torn up by their pawings, they crowded each other forward and back, roaring and bellowing—with clashing horns and dripping blood—till Susy was wild with excitement.

Her hands were clenched, her breath came in sobs, and she kept unconsciously repeating: "Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do? Come, Eben, Eben!"

Meantime, poor deaf Grandma Ordway, in her red shawl, was coming nearer and nearer to the unseen battlefield.

Somewhat later Eben, who had been detained by the difficulty of getting his cattle into their proper places at the fair, came to the top of the slope above the creek where Babel had met the enemy. There Eben looked down upon the bridge. Something was moving in the hollow—making a great dust—or was it smoke? "But nobody'd start a fire such a dry time," thought Eben. He shaded his eyes, he rubbed them—Susy couldn't make such a dust with her little cart.

"It must be a horse rolling," thought Eben, "or the calves have got out and are frolicking down there, or—"

A terrible fear contracted Eben's heart. He ran forward now, leaving the wagon by the roadside, for he had heard a hoarse sound that he knew well.

"Oh Heaven, have mercy!" thought Eben. "Old Babel is out, and Susy—little tender Susy—was to wait just there!"

The bushes were in the way but he sped on, one hand clutching his stout pocketknife.

Soon he could see again—and what a sight! Susy's little cart flew through the air! Susy's cherished lily was trampled and ground to atoms beneath those cruel feet! And where was his little sister?

For one agonized instant Eben stood, his eyes searching the road, the trees, the brookside for that innocent face, that active little figure, never so dear, so sweet before.

Then a pale old face appeared at the saphouse window, and Grandma Ordway's shrill voice called out:

"Eben! Eben! We're here! we're safe!"

Eben gave such a mighty shout, made up of such past fear, of such present thankfulness, and such rage against Babel, that the animal, though now enraged, wheeled about and went suddenly growling up the hill to his own barn-yard.

Next instant the saphouse door flew open, and Susy was in her brother's arms.

Between his eager questions and her own crying and laughing, she told him how the bulls had fought till both were exhausted. Neither having gained a decided advantage, they seemed to agree to call it even. Lord Cornwallis had gone grumbling up his road, and Babel had started the other way, when Grandma came innocently into sight.

Her red shawl and nodding head at once excited Babel anew.

"She was under that first maple," said Susy, "and he was pawing and putting down his head, getting ready to run at her, when I thought of my scarlet lily. I opened the door and gave the cart a great push. Oh, Eben, wasn't it lucky that it was down-bill? It went straight at him, while I was running and pulling her in her! Then we shut the door and piled up things against it, and she kept hugging and praising me, but all the time I was thinking about my poor lily. I couldn't bear to look out and see him tear it to pieces. I couldn't help crying, and she thought it was about her—and oh, do you think it was very wicked of me to care so much for a lily when it saved Grandma Ordway?"

The poor child hid her face and burst into a fresh agony of sobs.

You can imagine how she was comforted by the big brother. He promised her the finest bulb that could be found in Concord as he carried her up to Cynthia's. Grandma Ordway walked beside, murmuring: "Smartest little gal I ever see, so she is!"

There was no fair for any of them that day, for Susy kept trembling and laughing and crying so that Cynthia put her on the bed beside grandma, in a cool, dark room, and gave each of them a cupful of hot camomile tea, after which they slept profoundly and woke in good order.

Eben, meanwhile, went to Capt. Banks' place and chained up Lord Cornwallis, who was found lying down with one eye closed. Eben did the same by Zerubbabel, now too much subdued to offer any resistance.

He spent the remainder of daylight in repairing fences. A heavy rain that night broke up the drought and washed away most traces of the battle at the bridge, but when next morning Eben and Cynthia and Susy, all happy now, drove over it on their way to the cattle show at last, they espied among soaked bits of red petals and green leaves a shining brass ball from Babel's horn.

Eben gave it to his sister as a memento of her adventure.—Laura D. Nichols, in *Youth's Companion*.

A physician found one of his patients sitting in the bath and swallowing a dose of medicine. "What are you doing there instead of being in bed?" inquired the astonished practitioner, and the patient quickly responded: "Well, you told me to take the medicine in water, and that's what I'm doing." —*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Hymenaeal Item.

Mrs. Talker—It's a dreadful thing to be disappointed in love.

Mr. Talker—It's not so bad as being disappointed in marriage.—*Texas Siftings*.

—At Bombay all the Hindoo sentries salute any passing black cat. Any colored cat in this country is honored with a salute if it persists in sitting on the back fence about 12 a. m. and calls for Maria.—*Norristown Herald*.

THE TIGERS OF WAR.

Now the Warlike Amazons of Dahomey Were Wiped Out.

The occupation of the Amazons is gone, and those "tigers of war" are exclusively engaged in nursing the wounds they received from the French soldiers during that last fatal battle in Dahomey. Many of us will not acknowledge it, perhaps, but in our hearts we have been rather sorry for these women warriors who fought like demons for their king, and who have been such picturesque figures in various tales of travel. But we were not permitted to indulge long in these sentimental reflections. The Amazons have been ignominiously defeated, and now that they are down the historian of the press arises to assure us that they never amounted to much after all, and that they fought under the influence, not of loyalty, but of ruin.

The Amazon ranks are recruited from girls of thirteen or fifteen years of age, who are trained in military exercises, but not allowed to bear arms until they have attained a more mature age. Women who have committed any great crime find a safe refuge from punishment by enlisting in this female body-guard. The recruits are subjected to a very severe training, which fortifies them to endurance of all kinds of hardship and physical pain. They are compelled to sleep out of doors in all kinds of weather and to suffer blows and kicks without a murmur, and are often kept starving for days. Among the hardships of the drill is the feature of scaling walls. For the purpose of gaining proficiency in this exercise these half naked women are made to climb up to the top of a wall thickly covered with thorns from prickly pears and cacti. In addition to this the ground is thickly strewn with broken glass, and the ambitious recruits are always terribly lacerated and covered with blood, but after such a drill a complaint is an unheard-of offense. Under these circumstances every woman's sentiment is suppressed and the Amazons become unsexed and unnaturally ferocious.

"And you don't take baths nor wear suspenders and collars and socks?"

"Me! Me! Look here! I hasn't even got a shirt on! I'm barefoot in my shoes. I hasn't playin' no Fifth Avenue business down here, I hasn't! Look at the top of my head. Is it full of hills and valleys or is it level? I'm business, I am!"

"But how is it his fault?" I asked.

"Hain't got no business him on him, sir. What d'ye think he did yesterday?"

WHAT Do You Want For Your Money?

Come to my store and I will sell you goods for half their actual value.

A large sized coal hod,	25c.	2 qt. "	" "	10c.
" 10 qt. galvanized pail,	25c.	4 qt. "	pail,	16c.
" 14 qt. dishpan,	25c.	Nickle plated cuspadors,	22c.	
Wooden butter bowls, 22c each		Fancy decorated "	10c.	
14 qt. flaring pail,	23c.	A large cloth bound cook book,	39c.	
10 qt. "	19c.	A 5 lb. note paper, 95c. a Rm.		
4 qt. oil-can,	22c.	5 different styles of glass tumblers 25 cents a set.		
4 qt coffee pot,	19c.			
2 qt. coffee pot,	13c.			
4 qt. comed sauce pans,	23c.			

You will find many useful articles on my five and ten cent counters. Call and see them.

E. C. LEONARD.

The Price I tell.
11. 21. 11. 11. 11.

J. B. SCHIELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

**F. C. HENRICI,
MERCHANT * TAILOR**

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be had in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

Harness!

**J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,**

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen give special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT.

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.



Sweet cider at R. Reed's

Sweet Florida oranges at R. Reed's

W. L. Beers was up to State Line Monday.

Tim Linton was down from camp over Sunday.

Mrs. W. L. Beers is visiting relatives in Wausau.

M. H. McCord was in the city last week on business.

Bargains in California canned goods at R. Reed's.

I am buying spruce and balsam pulp wood. W. S. JEWELL.

Lew McBride and Clay Rose were over from Hazelhurst Tuesday.

W. O. Finkbine is here from Des Moines this week for a short stay.

Julius Prentlow left on a business trip to Milwaukee last night.

White clover and California strained honey at R. Reed's.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Barney McCarty Tuesday.

Pure Buckwheat flour, maple syrup and sugar at R. Reed's.

W. C. Ogden made a business trip to Duluth Friday.

E. S. Shepard is at Minneapolis on business this week.

Arthur Taylor was at Marinette last week on a business trip.

E. S. Howe, the Wanamacher, was in the city on business Tuesday.

J. W. McCormick was over in Forest county on legal business last week.

Jim Lawless was over from Hazelhurst for a Sunday visit with his family.

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild meet with Mrs. Melindeo next Wednesday afternoon.

M. F. Doyle was over from Minocqua to the county board meeting Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton entertained the Rhinelander whist club Monday evening.

C. C. Yawkey was over from Hazelhurst Tuesday attending the county board meeting.

Three desirable rooms with pantry and closets to rent. Enquire of Harrigan Bros. & Co.

The County Board was in session Tuesday. A number of bills were allowed; the Minocqua bridge contract let; the county lands priced and offered for sale, and a number of matters of more or less importance disposed of.

Notice!

I wish to announce to my customers and the general public that I have re-opened my harness shop at the old stand, opposite the Rapids House, with a full and complete stock of new goods which I have been able to purchase from a good market, and at reasonable prices. I am prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Respectfully, V. A. FOSMICK.

The New Minocqua Bridge.

After the county board meeting in November last, when a resolution was offered to ask for bids on a bridge across the lake near Minocqua, some one mailed a postal card to every bridge firm in the country, informing them that there was some business in store. The result was that seven different firms had men here Tuesday when the county board took up the matter. In addition to their bids, three local parties put in offers to construct an all wood bridge. The lowest bid was by C. F. Smith, \$2,430 for wood. The next lowest was \$2,450 for combination, by the Milwaukee Bridge & Iron Works. This was accepted, and a contract entered into to have the bridge completed within 60 days. It will be 70 feet long with a 60 foot span in the center. The price is reasonable. In fact, the board got a cheap price if they get a good bridge.

The Mesabi Iron Range.

A number of Rhinelander citizens have become interested in properties on the newly discovered iron range of Northern Minnesota, and from all the data attainable it will prove a great country. Giles Coon was up over the range recently and was impressed everywhere with the wonderful resources of the country and is positive that some thriving cities will grow from some of the little towns that are now selling lots at a rapid rate. The mineral wealth, Mr. Coon says, are equal to that of the Geologic range, and the cost of mining the ore is much less. New railroads are building into the towns and the coming season will see several million tons of ore shipped out from the new mines. Pat McGarry is there and has a foothold in every one of the new towns. At Virginia city he has a big hotel and is putting up similar buildings in two other towns. Charlie Sloan has a good position as superintendent for a mining company there.

Ripon Tabular's best liver tonic.

Ripon Tabular's gentle cathartic.

A CASE OF CHOLERA.

The Body of a Pest Victim Carried Across The State in an Emigrant Car.

A genuine case of Asiatic cholera passed through the city Monday night on the Soo road. An emigrant from Germany, who passed the quarantine in New York with a good health certificate and passed the Soo without difficulty, was taken violently ill soon after his journey west on the Soo line began. Just before reaching Hermannsville he died. None of the train crew or the passengers who saw the sick man, and there were many, knew the nature of his ailment, but a physician who was telegraphed for and boarded the train at Pennington, pronounced it cholera. The conductor showed his good sense by locking the doors of the emigrant sleeper, in which the man died, and allowing no one to pass out or in. The conductor himself did not leave the car. On arriving at St. Paul the board of health and city physician examined the body and pronounced the case one of genuine Asiatic cholera. The car, baggage, etc., were fumigated, but the hundred or more people who had been near the victim, including four persons who came from Germany with him, were allowed to continue their journey. The report that an attempt was made to unload the body at the station here is a mistake. No such effort was made.

Physicians agree that the extreme cold weather will serve as a beneficial check to any probable spread of the pest. The cold is no sure check, however, and it will be strange indeed if no cases appear from this trip of his plague-infected body across the state.

The case will probably have the effect of causing much more stringent quarantining measures to be inaugurated at the Soo, and will no doubt do much to keep this trans-continental route free from the terrible scourge which seems destined to come to the country next year.

\$5.00—Read.

From now until March 1st, we will paper any room of ordinary dimensions, sides and ceiling, with 6 or 9 inch border for Five dollars. Price includes hanging. 600 new styles of spring '93 to select from.

Are you contemplating buying any new furniture in the near future? If so you can never do better for your money than now. During the months of January and February I wish to dispose, as far as possible, of my present stock, in order to make room for spring stock. To accomplish this I propose to sell to east buyers at actual cost, in all lines, until March 1st—and when I say cost I mean it. This is an opportunity that isn't offered every day. Call and be convinced.

HILDEBRAND,

The Furniture Dealer.

J. S. Stearns, of Luddington, and Fred. Herrick and J. A. Cushman, of Custer, Mich., have purchased of the United States the timber on the Lac du Flambeau reservation in the county. The reservation embraces 62,000 acres area including lakes. It is estimated that the pine on the reservation amounts to two billion feet. The purchasers pay a certain price per thousand and have twenty years in which to cut the timber. —Vindicator.

Ripon Tabular's drug, etc.

A Homestead at a Bargain.

I will sell my place on the Pelican river, near Rhinelander, at a decided bargain. The location is a convenient and pleasant one and the buildings are first-class. I have four acres cleared. This is a good chance for some one.

J. A. JERMOND.

Attala for Petitioner.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN Circuit Court, FOR Oconto County.

Suit for damages, given that James S. Shumard, by his attorneys, Dillert & Walker, will present the court at the next regular term thereof to be held in the court house in the village of Rhinelander in said county on the 11th day of April 1893, at the opening of court on said day or as soon thereafter as convenient can be had, to change his name to James S. Johnson.

Dated June 18, 1892.

DILLERT & WALKER, Attala for Petitioner.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN Circuit Court, for Oneida County.

Henry E. Holenius, et al., Dala.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-mentioned action on the 27th day of March 1891, for the sum of two hundred fifty dollars and eighteen cents, damages and costs, and on the 10th day of March 1892, when the same was made in the office of Paul Brown, in the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to-wit:

Number five (5) of block number (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.

Dated January 10, 1893.

EDWARD BRAZEL, Sheriff Oneida Co.

10-7-93-2. At the 1st d. 8. 10.

Ripon Tabular's drug, etc.

J. W. WEISEN'S

Provision Depot!

Always stocked with a reasonable variety.

The finest butter eggs and everything usual.

Round or flat. Give us a call.

10-7-93-2. At the 1st d. 8. 10.

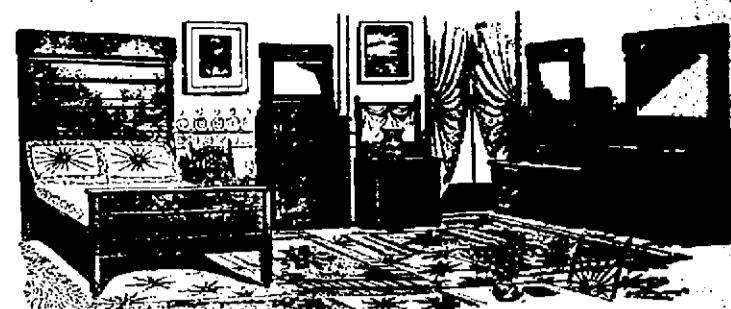
Ripon Tabular's best liver tonic.

Ripon Tabular's gentle cathartic.

Don't Forget the Place.

F. J. PINGRY

& COMPANY.



Now is your time to buy Furniture a great reduction, especially

BED-ROOM SUITS of ALL KIND

Which we are almost giving away, for a few days only. Call before the best are gone.

F. J. PINGRY & CO.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . .

House

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Cent's Furnishing Co.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

Wm. SHUMAN

Proprietor of

Union Mart

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats, Reasonable Prices. Manufactured

SHUMANN'S

FAIRMOUTH SAUSAGES

The Best in the City.

Mason St., Rhinelander.

W. D. HARRIS

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand, Adamant, Fire Clay and Lime.

Contents of all kinds. Hired and Reddy.